



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

- 634—Wood, James Hartley, 18, Leeds Y.M. Christian Assoc., pupil-teacher—Alg. (2d); Geom. (3d)
 505—Wood, John, 25, Ipswich M.I., engineer's clerk—Bkpg. (1st)
 541—Wood, Martin, 22, Burnley M.I., house servant—Arith. (3d); Bkpg. (2d)
 844—Wood, Thomas, 17, Manchester M.I., warehouseman—Arith. (2d); Mens. (3d)
 930—Wood, Thomas, 30, Oldham Sc. Sch., clerk—Geom. Dwg. (1st), with 2nd prize
 474—Woodhead, David, 18, Halifax W.M.C., oilcloth maker—Bkpg. (3d)
 *1167—Woodhouse, Thomas, 17, Stourbridge Ch. of Eng. Y.M. Inst., pupil-teacher—Arith. (3d); Geog. (3d)
 241—Wotton, George Gilpen, 20, Devonport M.I., attorney's clerk—Arith. (2d)
 489—Wright, Charles W., 17, Hull Y.P.C. and L.I., clerk—Arith. (1st); Eng. Hist. (1st) with book prize.
 903—Wright, John T., 19, Werneth M.I., clerk—Alg. (1st) with 2d prize; Bkpg. (2d); Mens. (2d)
 592—Wright, John W., 19, Leeds M.I., chemist—chem. (3d)
 73—Wright, Richard J., 18, Banbury Sc. Sch., pupil teacher—Anim. Phys. (1st)
 135—Wright, Samuel, 20, Bradford M.I., solicitor's clerk—Arith. (1st); Bkpg. (2d); Geom. (3d)
 1067—Yates, Frederick, 26, Wolverhampton Y.M.C.I., clerk—German (3d); French (3d)
 533—Yeadon, John, 27, Burnley M.I., engine minder—Practical Mechanics (3d)
 1075—Yeaman, Nicholas, 32, Wolverhampton W.M. Col., teacher—Arith. (3d)
 233—Yeo, John, 16, Devonport M.I., engineer student—Algebra (2d)
 1066—Young, Hannah Eliza, 25, Wolverhampton Young Men's Christian Inst., schoolmistress—Music (1st); Geog. (1st)
 633—Young, William, 18, Leeds Young Men's Christian Assoc., boiler maker—Arith. (3d)
 310—Young, William Gillies, 35, Glasgow Ath., clerk French (2d)

Proceedings of Institutions.

MARYLEBONE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—The report for the half-year ending 22nd April, presented at the adjourned half-yearly general meeting, on Monday, 23rd May last, says, that at the close of this, the thirty-first year of the existence of the Institution, the committee congratulate their fellow members upon the favourable state of the finances, and upon the improved prospects of the Institution. At the last half-yearly meeting, held in November, 1863, the committee had to report that, finding the debts of the Institution had reached such an amount that an effort was absolutely necessary to pay them, and prevent the closing of the Institution—they laid the case before the President, Sir F. H. Goldsmid, Bart., who in a most munificent manner at once promised to forego his claim of £462 10s. if the remainder of the amount could be obtained. To attain this object a canvassing committee was formed, and by their efforts, assisted by the liberal donations of His Grace the Duke of Portland and Sir S. Scott, Bart., and Co., the required amount was collected. Mr. Parker has been elected a life member upon the termination of his engagement as paid secretary, and Mr. Barringer has been appointed his successor. As an experiment, it is proposed to provide a smoking and conversation room for gentlemen, and a private reading room for ladies. The total number of members whose subscriptions were paid was 251, as compared with 283 in May, 1863. In addition to those there were 64 members whose subscriptions were in arrear. The

number of members falls far short of the minimum required to support the Institution, viz., 500. Various lectures and entertainments were given during the past season. The committee have increased the subscription to the united libraries. Finding that the classes are not appreciated by the members to the extent which their cost would justify, the committee have under consideration the making a specific quarterly charge to the members of each class.

MIDLAND RAILWAY LITERARY INSTITUTION.—The report for the year ending March 31st last says, that in taking a retrospective view of the progress of the Institution for the last five years, there has been a gradual accession of members. In the year ending March 31st, 1860, the average number on the books was 406, and the amount of subscriptions £74 18s. 6d.; in the year just closed, the average number has been 500, and the amount received in subscriptions £96 17s. 6d. The total receipts from all sources, this year, are £133 13s. 6d. A considerable number of new works have been added to the library. The reading-room is well attended, and additional papers and periodicals have been taken in. At the commencement of last summer several members of the mutual improvement class though there was sufficient energy amongst them to keep up their meetings all the year. The attempt was theretore made, and proved successful until the summer was drawing to a close, when such a falling off in the attendance took place, that it was thought the class must discontinue its sittings. Such was, however, not the case. A special meeting of the members was called, and new life and vigour was infused into the class, which has steadily and surely progressed. Among the proceedings have been debates on the following subjects:—"Ought Government to interfere in the education of the people?" "Is reason confined to man?" "Which is the best form of government—a limited monarchy or a republic?" "Would the recognition of the Southern States of America tend to abolish slavery?" "Ought the Government of this country to render substantial aid to the Poles in their efforts to regain their independence?" "Is the ballot more desirable than open voting?" "Is universal suffrage just and desirable?" "Was the Act of uniformity of 1662 justifiable?" Six essays have been written, the subjects were:—"Mormonism and the Bible;" "Perseverance;" "The Indian Mutiny—its causes and results;" "Does phrenology prove that the lower animals reason?" "Mental Improvement;" and "War and peace contrasted." The rest of the proceedings have consisted of readings, recitals, conversations, and speeches. As the members of the class had formed the project of holding a festival among themselves and their friends on the 23rd of April, 1864, in honour of the tercentenary of the birth of Shakespeare, the Tuesday evenings between the middle of January and the end of March, 1864, were devoted exclusively to readings and recitals of his works, and in making suitable selections to be recited by the class on the occasion. The algebra and arithmetic class commenced its fourth annual session in September, 1863, and was attended by 24 members.

Manufactures.

FUEL FOR THE FORGE.—Some experiments were recently made at the works of Messrs. Clinton and Owen, in Whitefriars, with a new description of fuel patented by Mr. Wall, and named by the inventor naphthaline, or *olate* of coal. The chief advantage in it is said to be that the sulphurous vapour arising from the fuel in ordinary use is neutralised.

PAINTERS' STAINERS' COMPANY.—The fourth annual exhibition of works in decorative art will be open gratis to the public during the present month. The prizes have been awarded this year as follows:—The silver medal to Mr. W. J. Hoodless, for graining; to Mr. D. Haswell, for

illuminated graining; Mr. J. Rogers, for decorative art; and to Mr. F. Stuart, for graining and marbling. The bronze medal has been won by Mr. George Longley, for illuminated and mediæval writing; by Mr. James Smith, for marbling and graining; Mr. J. Burnby, for two very elegant decorative panels; and Mr. J. Cloake, for inlaid marbling remarkable for unity of effect. Mr. W. Gray, Mr. A. Coggan, and Mr. F. W. Burford have each received a certificate of merit for illuminated writing, graining, and marbling, and decorative panels, respectively. Mr. Laing's £5 prize has been given to Mr. W. Homann, for a decorative panel and design. In order to give the gainers of prizes all the substantial benefit possible with the limited means possessed by this ancient company, the freedom of it is conferred upon each successful candidate on paying the government stamp duty. It will be remembered that in 1860 the Society of Arts contributed towards the prizes awarded at a similar exhibition.*

EXTENSION OF THE FACTORY ACTS.—The Government bill founded upon the report of the Children's Employment Commission, proposes to enact that the Factory Acts shall apply to the manufacture of earthenware, except bricks and tiles, not being ornamental tiles; the manufacture of lucifer matches, percussion caps, of cart-ridges; the employment of paper-staining, of fustian-cutting, and of finishing, hooking, lapping, making up or packing yarn or cloth of cotton, wool, silk, or flax, or any other materials in shipping warehouses or finishers' works, or those of makers-up and packers. All such factories are to be kept in a cleanly state, and so ventilated as to render harmless, so far as is practicable, any gases, dust, or other impurities generated in the process of manufacture that may be injurious to health. Special rules, to be sanctioned by the Secretary of State, may be made by the manufacturer for compelling, under penalties, the observance by the workmen of the conditions necessary to insure the required cleanliness and ventilation. For the first six months after the passing of the bill children of not less than eleven years, and for the first thirty months children of not less than twelve, may be employed as young persons exceeding thirteen may under the existing Factory Acts. For the first eighteen months the law against young persons and women remaining during mealtime in a room where a manufacturing process is carried on, and the law that young persons in a factory shall have the time for meals at the same period of the day, is not to apply to paper-staining or to earthenware manufacture. In a lucifer match factory the meals of young persons or women are not to be taken where any manufacturing process, except that of cutting wood, is carried on. In fustian-cutting no child under eleven is to be employed, or, as the bill phrases it, "until the attainment of the age of eleven years."

Colonies.

RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The railway works in progress in this colony are chiefly those for the extension of the three trunk lines into the interior, contracts being now in hand for the formation of fifty-five miles on the southern line, of thirty-eight miles on the western, and of fifteen miles on the northern.

COTTON GROWING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Some of the most active promoters of cotton growing in the colony have come to the conclusion that its success is doubtful. This, however, is not owing to the cost of labour (as is generally supposed), nor to the character of the soil, but to the great uncertainty of the seasons. At one time there is a total absence of rain, and at others there is an inundation amounting to a flood, no two seasons having the same character. The vintage rains,

which are now proverbial in New South Wales, must always, more or less, interfere with the gathering of the crop, to say nothing about the absence of rain at the time of its sowing. The company formed several months since in Sydney for solving the problem as to whether cotton would or would not grow in the colony has been dissolved.

COLONIAL WOOL.—From the mere appearance of present prices, compared with last year, it might be assumed that an advance had taken place, but the great improvement in the growth and condition of Port Phillip, Queensland washed, and South Australian and New Zealand greasy flocks, is fully an equivalent, and buyers have only paid more for a much superior article.

GOLD-FIELDS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The principal feature in the gold-fields for the month of March was the large yield from two claims on the Wentworth Fields, near Orange River. But although we have this large yield of gold the payable ground is confined only to one or two claims. And here it may be as well to avail of the opportunity of pointing out that the frontage system, upon which this field is being worked, will, as in the case of the Lachlan, lead eventually to the ruin of the field. Already hundreds have been on the ground in the hopes of being able to set in to work, but owing to the system upon which the ground is taken have been unable to do so. They have hung about, shepherding the claims, until their means were exhausted, and then left the spot. The consequence of the continuance of the mining regulations adopted has been that although in two claims there has been this large yield, not more than two or three others are paying, and the rest are doing nothing. If the block system were adopted, and the miners allowed to take up their prescribed area where they chose, the diggers would at all events have a chance of getting something, and, as from all appearance there is no regular lead, the gold seeming to be in heavy patches rather than in a continuous gutter, it would be for the benefit of the miners generally to declare the ground open to be worked in blocks. If this is not done it may be expected to see the same failure here that has so recently taken place at Lachlan; much highly auriferous ground will be left unworked, whilst hundreds of men who only ask to be allowed to set in upon it will be compelled to stand by and look idly on.

Obituary.

WILLIAM JOHNSON FOX was the son of a small farmer at Uggeshall, near Wrentham, in Suffolk, where he was born in 1786. Shortly after his birth, however, his father removed to Norwich, and thenceforth worked there as a weaver, his son, during his early years, working with him as a factory boy. This fact Mr. Fox recalled when he wrote a striking series of letters against the corn laws, under the signature of a "Norwich Weaver Boy." His parents belonged to a body of Nonconformists of old standing in Norwich, and the boy, having shown signs of superior talents, was sent to a small Congregational college at Homerton, then under the presidency of the late Dr. Pye Smith, and he entered on the work of the ministry in the usual way, but he speedily left the communion to which his parents belonged, and eventually took up a position, unconnected with any denomination, as preacher or lecturer at South-place Chapel, Finsbury. While there he took an active part in public affairs, writing habitually in the leading political journals as well as in a magazine that he established himself. He joined Sir William Molesworth, Mr. J. S. Mill, and others in establishing the *Westminster Review*, and is said to have written the first article in the first number. When the anti-corn-law agitation was organised, Mr. Fox's power as a speaker made him a valuable acquisition to the active staff of the league, and in the course of a few months he

* See Journal, Vol. IX., p. 431.

appeared on the free trade platform in most of the large towns of England. On the dissolution of the league in 1847 he was returned to Parliament as member for Oldham, and, with the exception of a few months, continued to represent that borough until about a year and a half ago, when failing health obliged him to resign his seat. He was elected a member of the Society of Arts in 1853, and some years since took an active part in its proceedings, particularly those having reference to its Union of Institutions and educational operations. He died on the 3rd instant.

Notes.

TASMANIAN JAMS—The *Hobart Town Advertiser* states that four firms in that town manufactured last year 360 tons of jam for exportation.

ALBERT MEMORIAL IN HYDE-PARK.—The sculptors to whom the execution of the sculpture of the memorial has been confided are—for the larger groups of the quarters of the globe, Mr. MacDowell, R.A., the execution of the group of Europe; Mr. Foley, R.A., Asia; Mr. Theed, Africa; and Mr. Bell, America. For the upper stage, Mr. Marshall, R.A., Mr. Weekes, R.A., Mr. Lawlor, and Mr. Thornicroft have received commissions for groups of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

Correspondence.

CAPTAIN FOWKE'S MONSTER TENT.—Sir,—I hope you will allow me space for a few observations upon the notice which appeared in the *Times* last week, upon the tent erected in the Gardens of the Horticultural Society at their last *fête*. I am content that Captain Fowke be as victorious among tent makers as he is among architects, but I am sure he would be the first to disclaim the founding his reputation on the disparagement of others, as suggested in a paragraph which has gone the round of the newspapers. So far from "the best tent-makers in the kingdom having been unwilling to undertake the construction of Captain Fowke's great tent on a new principle," I had myself agreed to construct it, as I had done all other tents for the Society for thirty-two years while at Chiswick, with the exception of the one in 1862, which they chose to erect by contract, and which signally failed, to their great loss and confusion. Captain Fowke supplied me with his model, which I was to carry out, as arranged, under his own direction; but, to my surprise, the model was subsequently recalled, Captain Fowke informing me that the construction was to be submitted to competition. This I declined, as no specifications were furnished. The result has been, the employment of "a naval force of sail-makers," an unfair use, in my opinion, of Government *employés* against a private tradesman. Again, "the experience of 1862," in the particular tent alluded to, does not warrant the discredit on all tent-makers implied in the words, "the peril attending all tents on the old principle." My own experience of tent-making runs through half a century, without having had one blow down, not even at Balaklava, where Government pegs, poles, and canvas came down with a run. It is in no spirit of rivalry that I point out that Captain Fowke's pavilion is an edifice, not a tent; pillars "6ft. at the base," iron wire ropes two-thirds of a foot in circumference, "tightened by screws," anchors weighing a ton each, buried 10ft. deep in the earth, and held there by baulks of timber "10ft. long and a foot square, fixed across the flukes," constitute sufficient skeleton ribs and frame for an arcade. Given any expense and any weight, with any strength, and a tent may be made either a house, a church, or a palace, at the option of the committee of noblemen and gentlemen ordering one of—BENJAMIN EDGINGTON.

GAS-LIGHTING.—SIR,—In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for March 15, 1864, is an article on "Gas-lighting" by M. Payen, a well-known writer on technological subjects, which, I think, requires some notice, if only for the purpose of pointing out the fact that discovery and invention are not always born in France, and that they do not in all cases owe their parentage to Frenchmen. M. Payen, after referring to the importance of gas-lighting, in a manufacturing and social point of view, taking rank, as he says it does, immediately after coal, iron, the construction of machinery, textile fabrics, and sugar, transforming, in the happiest manner, night into day, promoting good order and security, insists that such an invention, of French origin (*d'origine Française*), assuredly deserves, &c. So startling an assertion as that contained in the words in Italics, requires proof, and what is the proof given by our author? namely, that "an engineer of roads and bridges, Philippe Lebon, towards the end of the last century, created the manufacture of illuminating gas by the decomposition of wood and coal. This prime invention made a great impression on the public mind, when between 1785 and 1800 it was realised by the appearance of the thermo-lamp. This apparatus, which was very simple in construction, was a sort of stove, furnished with some accessory apparatus, which enabled it to supply, as its name indicates, both heat and light. It also served another purpose, viz., the production of charcoal or coke, a smokeless fuel for domestic use." After more praise of the inventor, and the statement that the gas was to be purified and to be conveyed by subterranean tubes to great distances, for the purpose of heating and lighting both in public and in private, it is quietly announced that the invention failed, because it aimed at a threefold object where one ought to have been sufficient. Another slight objection is referred to in a note, in which it is modestly stated that this apparatus with a triple object had also a threefold danger, viz., it might blow up the house, set it on fire, or suffocate the inhabitants. Hence it was suppressed by the authorities. The writer then goes on to state that in 1792 Murdoch, in London, made a successful experiment; nevertheless, "it was not till ten years later, that is to say, twenty-six years after the primitive invention by Lebon, that Murdoch succeeded in lighting up the factory of Boulton and Watt, at Soho." After giving this word to Murdoch, our author brings in a host of French names, who did all that was required in the production, purification, and distribution of street gas. Now, all this is unfair, not singularly unfair, because it is unfortunately the usual mode of treating such subjects adopted by French writers. Everyone at all acquainted with the literature of the subject knows that in 1667 Mr. Shirley described, before the Royal Society, a burning spring at Wigan, in Lancashire, and traced the origin of the gas to the beds of coal beneath; he also pointed out that the same kind of gas might be procured by the combustion of coal. In 1739 we have a letter printed (*Phil. Trans.*), but written to Boyle, who died in 1691, and, of course, written before his death, in which the method of procuring gas from the distillation of coal is described. Dr. Hales, in his work on "Vegetable Statics," published in 1726, states that he obtained 180 cubic inches of gas, weighing 51 grains, by distilling 158 grains of Newcastle coal. "This result," says Mr. Hughes in his "Treatise on Gas-works," "which is rather more than 8,500 cubic feet per ton, agrees very nearly with the production of gas actually realised from Newcastle coal at the present day." In 1733, Sir James Lowther described (*Phil. Trans.*) the inflammable air of a coal mine near Whitehaven, and in 1765, a proposal was made to the magistrates of Whitehaven to convey this gas through pipes to light the streets of the town, and the proposer, Mr. Spedding, proved the practicability of the idea by conveying the gas into his own office, which he illuminated by its means. Watson, in his "Chemical Essays," published in 1767, shows that coal gas retained its inflammability after having been

passed through water, an important step in its purification. Mr. Murdoch made known the results of his experiments on the gas from coal, peat, wood, and other inflammable substances, and showed the practical value of his results by lighting his own house and office, at Redruth, with the gas. This was in 1792. He distilled the coal in iron retorts, and conveyed the gas through tinned, iron, and copper tubes to a distance of 70 feet. Thus, while M. Lebon was engaged in a series of dangerous failures, Murdoch had completed his invention so far as to apply it safely to the purposes of illumination. There are several points in M. Payen's article which are equally open to criticism, but for their discussion more time and space would be required than I can give and you can afford.—I am, &c., C. TOMLINSON.

King's College, London.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** ... Asiatic, 3.
Tues. ... Statistical, 8. 1. Col. W. H. Sykes, M.P., F.R.S., "Statistics of Aberdeen." 2. Mr. J. Michell, "Crime in Russia."
 Ethnological, 8. 1. Mr. H. Christy, "Notice on some of the Pre-historic Cave-dwellers of Southern France." 2. Mr. John Crawford, "On the Supposed Infecundity of Human Hybrids or Crosses."
Wed. ... Geological, 8.
 R. Society of Literature, 8½.
Thurs. ... R. Society Club, 6. Annual Meeting.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

Delivered on May 21, and 23, 1864.

- Par. Numb.**
 303. Civil Bill Court (Carrickfergus)—Memorial.
 306. Ordnance Survey—Return.
 307. Army (Medical Department)—Returns.
 245. Daunt's Rock—Correspondence.
 253. Copper, &c.—Return.
 287. Hops—Returns.
 308. Army (Reserve Force)—Warrant.
 315. Parliamentary Deposits (1864)—Return.
 317. Military Reserve Funds—Account.
 319. Street Music (Metropolis)—Instructions.
 113. Bill—Highways Act Amendment.
Delivered on 24th, 25th, and 26th May, 1864.
 248. East India (Godavery River)—Correspondence, &c.
 295. Museum of Industry (Dublin)—Returns.
 299. Royal Dublin Society, &c.—Instructions.
 302. Royal Hibernian Military School (Dublin)—Return.
 62 iv. Committee of Selection—Fifth Report.
 326. New Zealand—Correspondence.
 267. Established Church, &c. (Ireland)—Returns.
 277. Exchequer—Account.
 328. Court of Chancery (Ireland)—Returns.
 104. Bills—Inns of Court.
 95. " Administration of Trusts—(Scotland)
 114. " Government annuities (amended).
 115. " Bank of England Notes (Scotland).
 112. " County Voters Registration.
 116. " Game (Ireland).
 Public General Acts—Caps. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

Patents.

From Commissioners of Patents Journal, June 10th.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION.

- Alkali, obtaining sulphur from—1296—B. Jones.
 Animal charcoal, reburning of—1038—J. F. Brinjes.
 Bituminous substances, treatment of—1349—J. Young.
 Boots and shoes, pegs and rivets for—968—A. W. Smith.
 Bottle holders—1313—H. M. Harwood and G. Whitford.
 Bottle-washing machine—1321—W. Hart.
 Bridges, girders for—1302—J. E. Whiting.
 Candle lamps, self-extinguishing—785—S. Trotman.
 Carding engines—1267—W. R. Harris.
 Cheques, &c., prevention of fraud by altering—1355—R. E. Donovan and R. Bowles.
 Clavicorn instruments—1365—A. V. Newton.
 Cocks, taps, or valves, high-pressure—1307—H. Redfern.
 Crinoline fasteners—1363—L. Kinnings, G. Gibbs, & W. T. Edwards.

- Doors, attaching knobs, &c., to—1287—J. L. and J. Hinks.
 Dress fastening—1299—W. Law.
 Edging or trimming, festooned—1294—W. Clark.
 Electric telegraphs—1303—G. Schaub.
 Engines, heating the steam boilers of—1300—G. Shaw.
 Engines worked by heated air, &c.—1291—M. P. W. Boulton.
 Fabrics, measuring and blocking—1279—J. Belham and G. Valentine.
 Fibrous substances, machinery for opening—1329—M. Curtis.
 Fire-arms, breech-loading—1269—J. Frazier.
 Floating bodies, sounding a bell applied to—1341—G. Herbert and R. Stainbank.
 Floor cloths, &c., printing—1289—W. Howlett.
 Fluids, drawing off and regulating the flow of—1293—J. Adams.
 Gullies, sinks, &c., trap for—865—J. F. Sharp.
 Hatching eggs and rearing birds artificially—1280—C. Minasi.
 Hoops, &c., reducing the circumference of—1347—R. A. Brooman.
 Horse shoes—1283—J. Fowler, jun.
 Iron and steel iron, machinery for puddling—1315—J. Eastwood.
 Iron and steel, puddling of—1317—G. A. C. Bremme.
 Languages, apparatus to facilitate the acquisition of—1359—A. Long.
 Looms—1353—J. Platt and E. Hartley.
 Oils, manufacture and purification of—1319—A. Wall.
 Organs, &c., played with finger keys—1292—J. W. Goundry.
 Paint—1327—J. Thomas.
 Projectiles, fuses for—1278—W. E. Newton.
 Railway chairs, &c.—1305—R. Holiday.
 Railway turntables—1335—C. Greenway.
 Railways, turntables applicable to—1297—G. Moulton.
 Screw propeller—1215—R. A. Brooman.
 Shafts and axles, communicating rotary motion to—1265—F. Deletang.
 Steam boilers, cleaning and preventing deposits in—1325—J. W. Lees.
 Steam carriages for common roads—1351—J. Fowler and T. Webb.
 Steam engines, &c.—1339—J. Huggett.
 Studs, buttons, &c.—1309—L. A. W. Lund.
 Tables—1337—W. Halse.
 Theatrical effects, apparatus for obtaining—1179—A. Silvester.
 Thrashing machines, combined—1277—W. Tasker.
 Tools, handle or stock for—1295—P. Ross.
 Vegetable and animal matters, preservation of—299—J. Young.
 Vegetable fibres, separating and cleansing—1323—J. B. Fuller.
 Vessels, propellers for—1304—H. Wimbhurst.
 Wire, testing the strength of—1345—P. Deeley.

INVENTION WITH COMPLETE SPECIFICATION FILED.

Typographical composing machine—1403—W. E. Gedge.

PATENTS SEALED.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 3049. W. Williamson. | 3201. W. Norton. |
| 3161. H. B. Sears. | 3235. J. G. Rowe. |
| 3164. L. Nobel. | 3280. W. Clark. |
| 3165. W. W. Box. | 743. B. P. G. de Thorey. |
| 3175. J. Hindle, W. F. Calvert, and E. Thornton. | 752. S. Matthews. |

From Commissioners of Patents Journal, June 14th.

PATENTS SEALED.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3172. J. M. Bryden. | 3242. J. H. Johnson. |
| 3178. R. A. Brooman. | 3251. G. T. Bousfield. |
| 3179. T. A. Blakely. | 3252. F. Walton. |
| 3182. J. B. Fell. | 3256. J. H. Johnson. |
| 3193. T. Hyatt. | 5. W. Clark. |
| 3203. T. Goldie. | 6. W. Muir. |
| 3205. F. W. Collins. | 11. H. A. Bonneville. |
| 3206. W. E. Gedge. | 12. H. A. Bonneville. |
| 3207. G. Haseltine. | 14. W. Clark. |
| 3208. F. N. Gisborne. | 20. J. Askew. |
| 3211. C. T. Judkins. | 96. T. English. |
| 3212. J. Howden. | 224. P. Christie. |
| 3216. W. Clark and W. F. Batho. | 225. J. H. Johnson. |
| 3218. R. H. Taylor. | 227. J. Young and A. C. Kirk. |
| 3219. R. Paterson. | 267. J. G. Jones. |
| 3221. R. Baynes. | 292. H. E. Drayson. |
| 3223. J. Green. | 365. I. Dimock. |
| 3224. E. J. Green and R. Mason. | 476. G. Parry. |
| 3225. J. Eastwood. | 503. J. W. Swan. |

PATENTS ON WHICH THE STAMP DUTY OF £50 HAS BEEN PAID.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1441. J. Vaughan. | 1496. S. B. Singer. |
| 1452. C. W. Lancaster. | 1507. J. Watt. |
| 1458. J. M. Worrall and T. Lawrence. | 1563. A. R. Le Mire de Normandy. |
| 1473. A. Brown. | 1571. T. T. Jopling. |
| 1482. M. Hawdon. | 1499. W. H. Walker. |
| 1486. M. Henry. | 1524. B. Blackburn. |
| 1487. F. E. Schneider. | 1555. J. Miller and H. E. Skinnie. |
| 1548. T. Routledge. | 1592. J. Cullen. |

PATENTS ON WHICH THE STAMP DUTY OF £100 HAS BEEN PAID.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1605. W. Wright. | 1682. J. Fowler, jun., and W. Worby. |
| 1629. J. Robertson. | 1684. J. Fowler, jun., R. Burton, and T. Clarke. |
| 1655. E. Barsanti and F. Matteucci. | 1645. J. Whitworth. |
| 1641. J. L. Clark. | 1651. E. Brasier. |